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LETTER FROM SIR FRANCIS BURDETT, TO HIS
CONSTITUENTS, THE ELECTORS OF WEST-
MINSTER.

Tower, April 20, 1810.

Sir Francis Burdett presents his respectful compliments to the High Bailiff of Westminster, and transmits to him his answer to the letter of the Electors of that city, which he did him the honour to present to him this morning.

*Arthur Morris, esq. High Bailiff for the
City and Liberties of Westminster.*

GENTLEMEN, *Tower, April 20, 1810.*

If any thing could increase or confirm the constant resolution of my life, never to betray the confidence you have placed in me, it is the kindness and affection which your letter of the 17th instant testifies to me, and the wisdom and propriety of your conduct at the late meeting.

A scrupulous adherence to the common law of this land, and the wise provisions of the ancient statutes, declaratory of that law, which together form what I understand by the Constitution, raised our country to an unexampled height of happiness and prosperity; and in an exact proportion to the invasion and neglect of them, has the country declined.

In defence of these laws, and this constitution, I smile at any privation, to which, personally, I may be subjected, thinking, as I do, that life cannot so well, and so happily, because it cannot be so honourably and usefully expended, as in defence of this our best inheritance, and in the maintenance of the good old cause, for which Hampden died in the field and Sidney and Russell on the scaffold.

Laws, to be entitled to respect and willing obedience, must be pure—must come from a pure source—that is, from common consent, and through an uncorrupt channel—that is an house of commons freely elected by the people. Moreover, they who pay the reckoning ought to examine and controul the account; and the only controul the people can have, is by a fair representation in parliament. The necessity of obtaining this check by a constitutional reform is now acknowledged by all, except those, who, contrary to law, have possessed themselves of a property in the house of commons, by whom this land, this England—
—this dear land,

Dear, for her reputation through the world,

Is now leas'd out—

Like to a teneament, or peltings farm;
England, bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious surge
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,
With inky blots and rotten parchment bonds †

From this foul and traitorous traffick our thorough-monger sovereigns derive an immense revenue, cruelly wrung from the hard hand of honest labour. I do, however, now entertain an ardent hope, that this degraded and degrading system, to which all our difficulties, grievances and dangers are owing, will at length give way to the moderate but determined perseverance of a whole united people.

Magna Charta, and the old law of the land, will then re-sume their empire—freedom will revive—the caterpillars of the state, coiling themselves up in their own naturally narrow sphere, will fall off and perish—property and political power, which the law never separates, will be reunited—the King, replaced in the nappy and dignified station allotted him by the constitution—the people relieved from the bitterest of all curses, the curse of Canaan—that of being the servants of servants, and restored to their just and indisputable rights.

To effect these great, important, and necessary purposes, no exertions of mine shall ever be wanting; without their attainment, no efforts of mine can avail.

The people of England must speak out—they must do more—they must act; and, if, following the example of the electors of Westminster, they do act, in a firm and regular manner, upon a concerted plan—ever keeping the law and constitution in view—they must finally succeed in recovering that to which they are legally entitled—the appointment of their own guardians and trustees for the protection of their own liberty and property. They must either do this, or they must inevitably fall a sacrifice to one or the other of the most contemptible factions that ever disgraced this or any other country.

The question is now at issue; it must now be ultimately determined, whether we are henceforth to be slaves, or to be free. Hold to the laws—this great country may recover; forsake them—and it will certainly perish.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant.

FRANCIS BURDETT.
To the Electors of Westminster.

* Paltry, mean—Johnson.

† Shakespeare, Richard II. act 2, scene 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CARRICKFERGUS ASSIZES.

Wednesday, March the 21st, the court proceeded to the trial of *David Stewart*, *David Montgomery*, and *John Chambers*, accused of the murder of Alexander M'Culloch, near Toome, county Antrim, on the night of the ninth of November last.

Peter Aiken, esq. said he is coroner, and was called on last November to hold an inquest on the body of Alexander M'Culloch, of Breckart, near Toome. He did so, and found the body so covered with wounds, that he could scarcely look on it being so shocking. These wounds he has no doubt occasioned the death of M'Culloch.

John O'Neil said, he remembers the night of the ninth of November, which was that of the murder of Alexander M'Culloch. Three days before it took place, Montgomery, Chambers, and Stewart called on him, and they then fixed the night

of the robbery. They said they had been looking at the house that day, and that they could easily rob it themselves, but as they had mentioned it to him, they wished him to be the one—that they would not bid him go to the inside, as the family knew him, and he should have a full share of what was got. On the third night after this, the party met at a grove in a moss near Toome, between eight and nine at night. That was the night fixed upon for the robbery. When at the moss, Montgomery proposed to go to Toome to buy spirits, and Turner gave him a note to pay for them. He went, and when he returned brought some bread. They remained in the moss for about half an hour, and then they proceeded towards M'Culloch's house. When they came to the foot of his garden they perceived light in the house, by which they found the family had not gone to the

bed. They stopped three quarters of an hour longer, and then went to the back of the house, and as they saw no light they believed the family had gone to bed. They then forced off one of the back windows, which was made of lead, and four of them went into the house; David Montgomery, and Andrew Turner had bayonets with them. He, the witness, remained for some short time at the back of the house, and then went to the front. He did not chuse to go in, because the family knew him, and he knew them. When he went round to a front window, he looked through, and perceived they had a light in the room, and observed Montgomery and Turner engaged with M'Cullough, who was on the floor in his shirt. They stabbed him once or twice with bayonets. Saw M'Culloch's son making endeavours to assist his father, Old M'Culloch being too powerful for Turner and Montgomery, and having forced Montgomery down on his knees, Stewart, who was in the house, came to their aid, and at last they overcame M'Culloch, and tied him with a cord. When lying on the floor, Turner stabbed M'Culloch two or three times, and said, you old rogue, tell where your money is. Witness became so shocked with their proceedings, that he went to the door and shook it, and cried that a guard was coming. He did this to endeavour to take them off the old man. Stewart then came to the door, and told witness that they had killed him. They had been about three hours in the house. When they left it they returned to Toome, where witness left them and went home. They went along Toome bridge. Chambers and Stewart lived at Coran, near Castledawson, and Montgomery lived near Maghera.

Cross examined.—Q. You say you would not take any of the property, why would you not take it?—A. Because I was afraid it might be found about me and lead to a discovery.

Q. What then did you go there for?—

A. It was to get money that I went, and I did not think that when they went to rob, they would have murdered the man, and I was so shocked at it when I went home that my conscience would give me no rest day nor night. I never thought it would have fallen out murder.

Q. Now, sir, you knew that they had bayonets and pistols, how then do you say they did not intend to murder him?—

A. I thought they only intended to fight if they were resisted.

Q. Well, sir, did not that happen as you expected?—A. I did not expect they would have murdered him, because they took a cord with them for the purpose of tying him.

Q. How did your conscience prevent you from information concerning this which appeared so shocking?—It bore

two ways; it was shocking for me to speak of it, and I was afraid to do so from the scandal that was attached to it.

Q. Why was you taken up?—A. I was taken up on a charge for horse-stealing, and gave information of this robbery the same night to Mr. Shiells, of Castledawson.

Alexander M'Cullough said, he is son of the deceased A. M'Cullough, of Breckart, and was in his father's house in the night of the 9th Nov. last. He went to bed before his father, and thinks it was not ten o'clock. His father slept in the same room, in another bed, with his younger brother, who is about 10. The other brother, about 15, slept with witness. He was soon awakened by the shouts of his brothers, and when he started up he saw his father and a man struggling, and there was another man had a light in the room. His father was in his shirt. Witness ran forward to assist his father, but a third person knocked him down, when within two yards of his father, who was on the floor. Andrew Turner had a bayonet in his hand. After witness was knocked down he crept under the bed. He then went to get out of the room, but one of them gave him a kick on his breast, and forced him into the bed, and another man stood on his breast and forced him to cover his head with the clothes. One of the men asked his father for his money, but he did not then hear his father speak, another of them said, give him two or three stabs more.—Heard his father say, "I must give it up, gentlemen, I can stand it no longer." There was a desk in the room, with some silver in it, and a bladder, as a purse, in which was some gold. They went backward and forward through the house. Both of his younger brothers were stabbed in different parts of the body, and the servant maid was also stabbed. His father died before the party left the house. It was a month before witness recovered. He had received twenty two wounds. There were two windows taken off from the back of the house. The gang remained about two hours in the house. Witness's father was reputed to be a rich man. The family all knew O'Neil, the preceding witness.

Jane Davidson said, she was servant in the family of Alexander M'Cullough on the night of the 9th Nov. &c. &c.—went to bed between nine and ten o'clock, and was awakened by the cries of the children, who slept in the same room with their father, and then she went to the room where he lay, and heard strange tongues, and then she saw a man standing by the door waving his hand in a threatening attitude to compel the children to be quiet, as they were then crying.—(This man she pointed out in the court to be Montgomery.) Several articles were stolen out of the house, and a

Q q

quilt now produced in court she proved was the one that was on M'Culloch's bed. After she saw so many men in Mr. M'Culloch's room, she became afraid, and went to get out of the house; but on going to the door she found the key was gone, and therefore ran to her bed as the only place of refuge. She was at one time knocked down.

Mr. John Vance, merchant, Belfast, said the quilt now in court he got about three weeks ago. He obtained it in consequence of a warrant from Mr. Shiells of Castledawson, to apprehend Chambers, whom he accordingly apprehended in one of the streets of Belfast, and in his lodgings, at the house of a cabinet-maker in North-street, Belfast, which Chambers refused to point out, but which witness afterwards with some difficulty discovered, he found four quilts on the bed, and among them the one now produced, which Jane Davidson had declared had been stolen from Mr. M'Culloch's house.

Patrick M'Nicol said, he remembers on the night of the robbery he was in a public-house kept by Mr. Maon, at Toome. At nine o'clock at night, Montgomery came there for whiskey. He had a bottle with him, and asked for a quart of it, and offered a 30s. note to be changed. He then put up the note in a pocket-book, saying *this is bad luck for my side*. Witness afterwards saw him in custody at Castledawson, before Mr. Shiells the magistrate, where he also saw the pocket-book.

Robert Pettigrew said, he knows Montgomery, and saw him in custody at Castledawson, when, by desire of Mr. Shiells, he went and asked Montgomery for his pocket-book, which he said he had left at home, upon which witness searched him (he was then handcuffed) and upon searching he acknowledged he had it, and gave it up.

Bernard Nolan said, he knows Alex. Maon, in Toome, and was in his house on the night of M'Culloch's robbery. Montgomery came in between nine and ten o'clock and asked for a quart of spirits, and offered a 30s. note, but as he could not get change, he put it up in a pocket-book and went away on the road to M'Culloch's. He returned again soon after and looked into the house, but again went away, and then returned again and asked for a loaf. He got a sixpenny loaf, on which he swore a great oath, and said he could get a larger one for five-pence. He threw down a tenpenny piece and went out, the shopman bade him stop for change. He answered, I'm not going to leave it with you, and he came in again and got it.

Henry Hexan said, he lives at Toome-bridge, and takes care of the gate of the bridge—recollects being raised from his bed between four and five in the morning of 10th Nov. when five men came along the bridge from the county Antrim—they

all paid toll—one of them stopped at the door to get some whiskey—he had something like a knapsack on his back. It was a very dark night as ever witness saw.

John Gainer said, he knows Chambers one of the prisoners, who lived near Magherafelt, and on the morning of the robbery he met Chambers on the road about sun-rise.—He had a bundle under his right arm, it was tied in some white cloth: he appeared dirty and fatigued. Chambers has not lived in that country since.

Henry Shiells, esq. said he knows Stewart and Montgomery, two of the prisoners, and brought them to this jail.

By the council for the crown—Mr. Shiells, be so good as inform the court what conversation you had with any of the prisoners, and what they informed you of when on the road.

Witness.—I should think it might be hard toward him to compel me to tell.

Court.—You are not to say what is hard or what is not. It is your duty to state in your evidence the facts you know and are called for, and the court will judge of its legality.

Witness.—When bringing Stewart from county Derry, we had occasion to stop, and some conversation occurred while a sergeant of dragoons was present. Stewart was a long time before he would speak any thing—I said I wished he was transported.

Counsel for prisoners.—When you said to him you wished he was transported, did you say it in such a manner as to make him believe, that if he gave you information you might get him to be transported.

Witness.—No, he could not think so, for I said no more than merely that I wished it were so.—Stewart then said that he was present with other three persons when the business was arranged. They drank some whiskey where they were met. He a long time refused to be concerned in it, but after he had drank the whiskey, one of these three succeeded in persuading him to promise to engage in it. In the evening of the robbery they met in a field near M'Culloch's house; he said he was against the murder, the blame of which he charged against one of the party not now on his trial. He then desired him, the witness, to ask M'Culloch's children, and they would tell him that he was the person who saved their father's house from being burnt, when the others wanted to do so, and witness is satisfied that it certainly was Stewart who saved the house.

Alex. M'Culloch was again called up, and being asked by the court, said that one of the robbers insisted to burn the house and the papers, but another spoke against it, and said that the papers might be of use to the family.

John Wilkinson said, he had acted as a juror on the coroner's inquest held on

M'Culloch's body; there were a great number of wounds in it; scarcely a part of the body that was not wounded. Some persons attempted counting them but failed, they were so numerous. The body was lying on the bed, and a cord tied round one of the legs at the ankle, and bound to the opposite knee.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PRISONERS.

James Watts, a prisoner for debt, said he knows O'Neil, one of the witnesses on this trial, has heard him say in the prison, that he would give information to save himself. He said so this morning. Witness advised him not to hang any of them if he could help it, but he said he would save himself.

Q. Why did you advise him not to give evidence against them?—A. Because I thought it a pity to hang so many for one; I thought it would be enough if they were transported.

Q. This advice was no doubt given from a pure love of justice?—A. Yes; from a love of justice.

Q. So, sir, you think it consistent with a love of justice, to tamper with the witness for the crown, and endeavour to prevail on them to screen from justice those who are charged with the most atrocious offences. Go off the table, sir, and return to prison. Some persons though not under indictment are well entitled to be transported.

The evidence being closed, the learned judge addressed the jury. His lordship recapitulated the evidence of the witnesses, pointing out the most particular parts of it, and explaining the law in regard to burglaries, murder, &c. With great humanity, he directed the jury, to weigh fairly and impartially the evidence as it had been produced before them, totally unconnected with any popular prejudice that may have existed on the subject, and that they should even divest their minds of any aversion to the prisoners, arising from the natural horror and detestation of the crime with which they are charged; but that they should enter into an investigation of the evidence unbiassed by any consideration but a regard to justice.

The jury then retired, and in a few minutes brought in a verdict finding each of the prisoners guilty, both of the murder and burglary.

After a momentary pause, his lordship, in the most solemn and impressive manner, addressed the prisoners to the following effect:

David Montgomery, John Chambers, and Daniel Stewart:—You have been tried and found guilty of the murder of Alexander M'Culloch, and also for a burglary in his dwelling-house. Of that burglary and of that murder you have been found guilty; a murder the most barbarous and inhuman; for, it is possible that murder can admit of aggravation,

every circumstance of this deed of horror tends to render it most atrocious. You did concert, and conspire together for the purpose of committing a robbery in the dwelling of this unfortunate man, and you were armed with deadly weapons, in case you should meet with resistance. You knew that though he was old, he was strong and might make resistance, and you carried with you bayonets and pistols, and must have had in contemplation, if he made such resistance, to commit murder, rather than be prevented from accomplishing your plan of robbery. I have not in the course of my experience known a more barbarous and shocking act. You entered the dwelling-house of this helpless man after he had gone to bed, and, while surrounded with his children, you attacked him with bayonets and pistols. He endeavoured to defend himself, but you overpowered him. Even after this, when you had tied and disabled him from making further resistance, you continued to cut and mangle him till his body exhibited one continued wound. It is horrible to think, and strange, that human beings who could act in so dreadful a tragedy, should now clamour for mercy, who showed none to the helpless M'Culloch. It manifested a spirit of barbarity and inhumanity which I did not indeed think existed in any portion of the inhabitants of this country. It is in vain for you to expect mercy; in this world you can have none. Indeed you yourselves showed no mercy—no compassion to that unfortunate man, when, in the midst of his dying, helpless family, you, before the eyes of the children, shed the blood of the father. You have been guilty of the primeval crime, and must meet the punishment that was pronounced on it—that whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. (Here Chambers cried bitterly, and entreated for mercy! Mercy, O my lord, have mercy, and give as long a day as possible.) In this world the gates of mercy are shut against you, and even your entreaty for mercy to lengthen your time cannot be granted.—It is impossible.—The law prescribes your day of punishment. Men guilty of such a barbarous, inhuman, and shocking murder, must speedily be sent out of this world; and yet, short as your time is, it is not so short as what you allowed that unfortunate person, whom you so cruelly murdered, and to whom you showed no mercy, although now so clamorous to have mercy extended to yourselves. In the little time that remains to you, prepare to meet your god. (Chambers cried out, O! for Jesus' sake, for Jesus' sake, mercy, mercy! do not send me into eternity—make of me any think you will, but spare my life.)—The curtain of this world has dropt on you. Endeavour to save your souls, your immortal part. As for your bodies, they are doomed to suffer

the law—a necessary sacrifice to your offended country.—In the midst of this accumulated scene of horror and of blood, I feel a glimpse of consolation, that I can make a distinction of one from the others, and which I shall attend to hereafter. It is the case of Stewart, which is somewhat different in its complexion of moral guilt, though not in point of legal criminality. By the evidence of the witness O'Neil, and also that of M'Culloch's son, it appeared that Stewart used his endeavours successfully, in saving the house from being burnt. The contemplation of such an event is shocking to human nature. What an awful calamity must have followed, had that dreadful idea been carried into effect, and this family of young children been consumed with the mangled body of their father. The preventing of such an enormity is certainly some alleviation of Stewart's guilt, and therefore not so much out of regard for him, as from a regard to others in society, whose safety may come into such an awful situation, I am glad that I am enabled to distinguish his case. But as for you, Montgomery and Chambers, there is nothing in the case of either of you to brighten the deepest shade of guilt. The only mercy that I can show to you, is to tell you there is no hope for you. To request of you not to entertain the slightest expectation fit. To impress upon your minds that you must positively and certainly die in pursuance of the awful sentence of the law, which is now my duty to pronounce.

His lordship then appointed them to be hanged on Friday, and their bodies to be afterwards publicly dissected.

During the whole course of the trial Stewart was silent and thoughtful—Chambers manifested less anxiety, and seemed rather indifferent.—Montgomery exhibited a disgusting insensibility, which indicated great depravity of heart. After the verdict, while the judge was addressing them, Stewart appeared greatly impressed, but remained silent.—Chambers was agitated, and continued wringing his hands and imploring for mercy. Montgomery remained unmoved, as if determined to be obdurate; but when his lordship pronounced the sentence of death, which he delivered in the most impressive manner, Montgomery then appeared to feel, his countenance changed, and he stepped two paces back into the dock. He again seemed to summon up his fortitude, and returning to the front, addressed his lordship, requested he might be shot, and repeatedly offered to serve in any part of the world, and to take his brother along with him; a proposition which showed how imperfectly he had contemplated the atrocity of his crime. The prisoners were immediately taken back to jail.

Daniel Stewart was respited, but has been since executed.

The Lord Lieutenant, on the application of the prosecutor, and on reference to the report of the judge, has respited the execution of the sentence of death against James Crone, convicted at last assizes at Carrickfergus, for robbing a bleach-green, on condition of his being transported for life.

The following letters are submitted to the public, more especially to those interested in the preservation of bleach-greens, whether of linens or cottons, in hopes of engaging attention to a subject, which it is intended to bring more fully before them previously to next session of parliament, in hopes of obtaining their concurrence to a petition for a change of the law, and substituting a punishment more efficacious than the present.

Under the present system of jails, transportation for life, appears the only adequate punishment at present practicable; but if, with the humane plan of Sir Samuel Romilly, to lessen the black roll of capital offences, an amended system of imprisonment, similar to that adopted in some of the large towns in America was joined, many beneficial consequences might be expected to result.

Copy of a letter to Sir Samuel Romilly.

Lisburn 3d mo. 31st 1810.

Thy benevolent and enlightened plans, for the prevention of crimes, and more effectually to secure adequate punishment by lessening the number of capital offences, have not passed unnoticed in this part of the country; and these sentiments have lately received additional confirmation from a humane declaration of Judge Fox, at the late assizes for this county, who, on application from the prosecutor for his interest to have the sentence changed to transportation for life, on a man who had been capitally convicted of robbing a bleach-green, expressed his wish that the law were changed.

Emboldened by this declaration, and encouraged by thy exertions, some owners of bleach-greens have a plan in agitation to interest their brethren in the linen trade, to petition the legislature, to change the punishment of death to transportation or to a system of imprisonment and hard labour, as a plan calculated to free them from the necessity of prosecuting capitally, and at the same time, insuring conviction, and the consequent diminution of crimes. In case of such an application, might we look to thee to present the petition, and give thy aid in carrying forward the measure? Would it be advisable to petition immediately, or rather wait to be fully prepared previous to the next session of parliament? I trust to thy excusing this intrusion, and subscribe myself very respectfully,

JOHN HANCOCK.

The following answer was returned.

Lincoln's Inn, London, April 7, 1810.

Sir—I shall have very great satisfaction in presenting to the house of commons such a petition as you mention on behalf of the owners of bleach greens, for an Act to substitute in the place of death, a less severe, but more effectual punishment for depredations on their property; and I shall be happy to promote to the utmost of my ability so humane and desirable an

object. It will be more advisable, however, to defer presenting such a petition till the next session of parliament, or at least, till the bills which I have brought into the house of commons, to mitigate in some particulars, the severity of our laws, shall have been passed, or otherwise disposed of.

I am, sir, your most obedient and faithful servant, SAMUEL ROMILLY.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The disputes with America, are not terminated, and it is difficult to conjecture what may be their termination. The Americans appear to wait with rather a hostile aspect for despatches from their ambassadors at London and Paris, to see which power will bid highest for their commercial intercourse. The well known sagacity of Bonaparte, has probably induced him to offer considerable concessions, and the English papers assert that the Marquis of Wellesley, and the American ambassador, have agreed on a pacific arrangement. The John Adams, by which vessel, the despatches from Europe were forwarded, may probably have arrived in America about this time, and in the course of the ensuing month, we may, it is probable, learn the determination of their government. In the mean time, speculation is baffled, and our merchants are at a loss how to act, as not knowing what the wheel of fortune may present; for since the destructive energies of war have been directed against trade, and a commercial warfare has commenced, trade is out of joint, and instead of its equitable and peaceful course, presents little but fluctuation, and almost all the uncertainties of gambling.

Bankruptcies continue to spread; they are in a great degree, the effect of this commercial gambling, which induces many to grasp at the precarious profits of hazardous undertakings, and endanger the real comforts attending a moderate unambitious competency. These shocks frequently occur in the commercial world, and act periodically as correctives to the over-driven commerce of these countries, and at the recurrence of every few years, check the too widely extended, and all-grasping spirit of accumulation. The state of public affairs also has a share in producing these disappointments, and the blunders of statesmen, have a conjoint operation with the errors of merchants. The times present gloomy prospects on every side, whether we look at the private failures in trade, or at the ruinous system of public finance, ministers being scarcely able, or rather scarcely daring to add much to the present most oppressive load of taxation, yet still continuing a most improvident expenditure in unsuccessful expeditions, and in all the wasting expense attending a most extensive system of corruption, and mismanagement.

The linen and cotton trades are in a state of great depression, with this difference, that in the former, the goods have been laid in on very high terms, and in the latter, they are very low, so much so as to rival the fabrics of linen, by their low prices, and induce many to substitute them for the use of linen. As a substitute they may look pretty well for a time, but in the end as wanting in durability, they will not be found more economical.

Large quantities of foreign flax are daily arriving.

The attempts to raise flax-seed last year, have in many instances proved unsuccessful, and the seed saved of very inferior quality, and in some instances the flax has been injured by the attempts to save the seed. The very wet weather in 1808 and 1809 at the season of pulling the flax, is alleged as the cause. The weather may not always prove so unfavourable, but when the recurrence of such circumstances may be often expected, a doubt may be reasonably entertained, whether the probability of success, will counterbalance the risque of loss. Yet we would not discourage farther experiment.

The supply of flax-seed is rather scanty, and we fear will be found inadequate to the demand, unless considerable arrivals come in during the short period, which yet remains of the sowing season. It appears on inquiry, that most of the flax-seed which arrived in London from the Baltic, of which the large quantity coming into that port was noticed in a former report, is unfit for the purposes of sowing, and is imported for crushing, being generally either of an inferior quality, or being old, has been badly kept. The sample of the introduction of it last year into this country, and the distressing effects arising from the loss of crops, give no encouragement to repeat the ill-judged experiment of the linen board.

At the conclusion of this report will be found two tables extracted from the pamphlet of Sir Philip Francis, reviewed in our last number. The first shows the large importation of grain from France and its dependencies. The magnitude of the importation into one port discovers the vast extent of the English market for grain, and